RESTORE LILIUOKALANI MIGHT BE MADE SOON-MANY SUSPECTS IN HONOLULU

#### -PEARL HARBOR. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Honolulu, March 3, via San Francisco, March 10.-The political atmosphere is thick again rumors of the Queen's restoration, founded largely on the passage of the McCreary resolution, but likewise on some incidents which have happened which bode no good to the Provisional Government. One of these is the restlessness of the Queen and her evident mental anxiety, which is as great as when she received intimations that her "great and good friend" Cleveland proposed to restore her. She is either plotting some coup or she has received assurances of support from some quarter in which she reposes confidence, for she and her supporters have betrayed the same nervousness and excitement that marked their faces several months

THE QUEEN MAY LEAVE HONOLULU.

Yesterday it was rumored that Liliuokalani contemplated leaving Honolulu for one of the other islands. It was said that she believed there was about to be serious trouble, and, with a number of retainers, she was anxious to secure invited the officials of the Government to notice the safety in flight. The first report said she would preceed to her villa at Waikiki Beach, near the ocean. From this point news could be conveyed by lights at night or by a telephone message. Immediately upon such a signal the Queen would seek protection aboard the English gunboat. Those who know the Queen best say her fears are caused by the danger that will follow carrying out her own consulers to overthrow the are caused by the danger that will follow carrying out her own conspiracy to overthrow the Provisional Government. Within the last few days incidents have occurred that go far toward bearing out this theory. Prominent opponents of the Government have been acting mysteriously. It the Government have been acting mysteriously. It is said the Queen's cause does not depend upon the action of the United States, and that her friends will see to it that she is soon placed upon the throne. With this is given the intimation that several English war vessels are coming this way. The Royalists also assert that many of the men in the employ of the Provisional Government will go over to the Queen's side when the first shot is fired. They declare that restoration is sure the moment the Queen gives the signal. Several natives, known to be in the Queen's confidence, have talked when in liquor of a large store of dynamite that is concealed, as well as many improved arms.

Another report in connection with the movements of the Queen is that a special inter-island

Another report in connection with the movements of the Queen is that a special inter-island steamer is to be chartered to carry her and a number of her connections and followers to Kailaua, on the island of Hawaii. This point was the ancient capital of the Kings for many years. Her object in selecting this island as a place of refuge, is said to be due to the traditions of the people and the large number of patives living there. It is also possible that this movement on her part may mean the attempt to set up an independent government of her own by declaring herself Queen of all the islands except Oahu.

## THE GOVERNMENT'S PRECAUTIONS.

The Provisional Government has been forewarned. Special guards have been placed at different points within the city, and the mounted police has been increased. These precautions police has been increased. These precautions have been deemed necessary because of the large increase of suspicious persons in Honolulu who have no means of support. These men are not seeking employment, yet they have plenty of money. From Canada recruits have come in on every Canadian-Pacific steamer, until the number of revolutionary suspects now in the city has reached 200. These are supposed to be members of the Queen's guards recruited at Victoria several weeks ago to aid the restoration of the membarchy. It is positively known that many of these men arrived here penniless, tion of the monarchy. It is positively known that many of these men arrived here penniless, but now have means.

In view of the arrival of so many strangers in the last two

the last two months, bills providing for the landings of aliens and dangerous suspects in Hawaii were introduced and passed by the Councils. The law is a counterpart of the United States law of 1891.

TO SURVEY PEARL HARBOR. A survey of Pearl Harbor will be made by

Admiral Irwin, who will leave here about March He will be succeeded by Acting Admiral Kirkland.

Minister Will's has been trying to cultivate the favor of the Provisional leaders and the people, but hasn't made much progress. The press, however, has quit its attacks on him, and

reats him with silent contempt. That ready letter writer, Theophilus H. Davies, the control of Kaiulani, will soon leave here for California. The local newspapers will then enjoy a rest, as it's a cold day when Davies doesn't send a long and highly restorical letter to some one of them, denying reports that he is intriguing against the overnment. He has thus become a colossal are, and no one pays any more attention to his tters than New-Yorkers do to George Francis

#### BLOUNT'S NAVAL AUTHORITY. REASONS AND PRECEDENTS GIVEN BY SECRE-TARY HERBERT.

Washington, March 10.-When the House met this morning the Speaker laid before it the reply of Secretary Herbert to the resolution of Representative Boutelle (Rep., Me.) calling for information as to the authority for placing the United States paval forces in Honolulu under the control of Commissioner Blount. The communication was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs without fur

The answer is of considerable length, and gives seven precedents where the forces of the United States were similarly placed under the control of special agents of the President. The Secretary says the flag of the United States was over the public buildings of a country with which we were at peace, and the naval forces had been landed. Under the circumstances, in view of the remoteness of the Hawailan Islands, it was essential that no fflict of authority should arise, and that the forces should be employed in harmony with and in support of the policy of the diplomatic branch of this Government. Therefore Admiral Skerrett was directed to consult freely with Mr. Blount and to carry out his instructions. He continues:

I deem it to be at all times the duty of the naval forces of the United States, in matters affecting our foreign relations, to act in subordination to and in the fullest co-operation with the policy of the civil branch of the Government, and not to take the initiative in such matters unless in accordance with the letter and spirit of such general or special orders at may be issued to them by the Secretary of the Navy, or when required to do so in cases of special exigency by circumstances of such gravity and urgence as to admit of no delay. If the observance of this general principle is incumbent upon the naval forces of the United States in their relations with our diplomatic representatives in foreign countries under ordinary circumstances, it becomes particularly important upon occasions when a direct representative of the President, charged with duties of a comprehensive, delicate and confidential character, is sent abroad. President, charged with duties of a chart abroad, delicate and confidential character, is sent abroad. Believing that the action taken by the Department in its order of March II, 1836, was not only proper and necessary in order to preclude the possibility of any understanding or conflict of authority which might have resulted in serious embarrassment to American interests, and, further, that such action was in harmony with established precedent, I have to state, in response to the direct inquiry contained in the resolution of the House as to my authority for Issuing the order in question, that said order was issued by authority of the President, who, by constitutional provision, is made Commander-in-Cnief of the Army and Navy Linked States.

the President, who, by constitutional provision, is made Commander-du-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States.

The seven precedents mentioned by Secretary Herbert are orders issued by his predecessors. The first, dated April 8, 1823, wast to John Gallagher, commanding the United States brig Enterprise, directing him to proceed to Porto Rico to protect American vessels and citizens from illegal seizure by Spanish mariners under whatever flag, and to regulate his operations by the advice of Thomas Randail, agent of the Government, who was to be taken on board the Enterprise at New-York and landed at Porto Rico.

Another letter, dated sixteen days later, instructed the commander, under the advice and approbation of Mr. Randail, to "carry into effect the views expressed" by John Quincy Adams, then Secretary of State.

MORE ALARM IN HAWAII.

RUMORS OF ROYALIST PLOTS.

RUMORS OF ROYALIST PLOTS.

PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT WARNED

AND WATCHFUL.

RUMORS OF ROYALIST PLOTS.

AND WATCHFUL.

Mexican Government for the mutual suspension of hostilities," and adding: "You will not relax the vigor of your operations while he may remain in vigor of your operations.

The in minute is the manual plants of your operations.

The is death may in the Heller of the Intel States.

The is a death

If he so desired.

The next is to Lieutenant-Commander F. M. Bunce, January II, 1870, of a similar tenor, and the last one is dated December 2, 1881, to Rear-Admiral G. B. Balch, commanding the naval force on the Pacific, advising him of the appointment of William Henry Trescott, of the Department of State, as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, with instructions to proceed to Chili, and directing Rear-Admiral Balch to be governed, as far as practicable, by his wishes,

## WILLIS IN PEACEFUL MOOD.

THE MINISTER AND THE HAWAHAN GOV-ERNMENT IN ACCORD.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY HONORED-SUSPICIOUS STRANGERS WHO ARRIVE IN THE STEER-AGE ARE THOUGHT TO BE SAN-SOME'S RECRUITS-DAVIES'S

AMBITION.

Copyright: 1894: By the United Press San Francisco, March 10.-The steamer Australia arrived from Honolulu at 7:30 this morning, bringing advices to March 3. Since the last disputch by the Transit, February 20, important movements have developed. The observation of Washington's birthday was general among Americans. Minister Willis which request they cordially complied with celebration was arranged nominally by the American League. Salutes were fired by the Philadelphia ilwa and Champion. Public exercises were held The American Minister sat with President Dole. Prayer was offered by S. F. Bishop, chaplain of the

C. L. Carter, Walter G. Smith and M. M. Scott discoursed on the eminence of Washington as a warrior, statesman and patriot. At the close Minister Willis was marked in his attentions to the His cordial manner to the Provisional Minister was The exercises opened with a sharp crackle

thunder, when lightning struck the wires of the electric works 1,800 feet distant. A deluging rain followed, dashing on the corrugated roof with such violence as at times to make the voices of the speakers inaudible. Mr. Willis has manifested much make. From the time of her departure until her

The most serious alarm has been taken by the Her Government at the fact of a large number of arrivals of steerage passengers from Victoria and San Francisco during January and February-more than 100 in excess of what might be expected, of t About that number are evidently Canadians and Englishmen, corresponding to the class reported to than ten of these men have been marked as wearing military badges of honor. Sixty such men are marked as lodging in groups at different houses. They are not in pursuit of employment and evidently are supplied with means of subsistence. Their sympathies with the Royalists are not con cealed, as they are known to be in communication with them. From various sources of information the police authorities are entirely satisfied that these men are persons enlisted by Sansome, and that a decisive move to get possession of the Ex-ecutive building with the aid of these men is fully planned by the Royalists, to be executed within a few days. The danger which is believed to be imminent on account of the trained military character and tried courage of these Canadians is more serious than any that has yet threatened the Gov-Willis's supposed hostile attitude to Honolulu. Since the latter peril appeared to have passed away two months ago, military activity and the vigilance of volunteer companies and the citizens' reserve had become entirely relaxed, and a surprise had become a possibility, with this new reinforcement to the Royalists. For a week past the marshal has been in active conference with the leaders of the citizens' guards, and fresh activity has been revived. The police, especially mounted men, have been increased in number and a vigilant watch has The general public are but partially aware of the above facts. There is as yet a prevailing dis-

position to disparage alarm. Prominent men said nothing in tols Canadian scare, that this was only the natural overflow of unemployed men from the the natural overflow of unemployed men from the coast. The "Star" fully credits the alarm. The "Advertiser" expresses doubt, and the "Royalist Bulletin" pokes fun at it. Sansome, at Vancouver, is taking pains to convey the impression that there is nothing in the rumors that he has been enlisting men for the Queen's service, and has managed to get this word sent down here. Sansome has also written a letter to President Dole and T. H. Davies, which the latter has published, declaring that Davies is in no way connected with the alleged movement. His letters do not, however, deny the fact of his enlistments, as previously reported.

doubt that Sansome enlisted men and that they are now here in force. The report that he was employed by Davies originated at Vancouver, where Davies remained for some time on his way to Honoluiu. Sansome's work must have required a large amount of money to move at least 100 men to Honoluiu. Davies is the only person it is thought who could have supplied the funds. He is the only considerable capitalist among the impecunious Royalists, except James Campbell, who is wholly unlikely to have lavished funds in that way, and whose private agents here are on the other side.

A sufficient probable motive for Davies making such an outlay of money is said by high authorities to be as follows; Davies has always belonged to the lower middle class of tradesmen. He has made a large fortune in Honoluiu and returned to England to live, but found himself excluded from the higher circles of society on account of being a tradesman. It has become his ardent hope and consuming ambition to enter the circles of the aristocracy by means of his connection with Princess Kaiulan as her guardian. If he can secure the restoration of the monarchy in Hawaii, Davies will at once be accredited as Hawaiian Ambassador to England. Such is the opinion expressed by competent authorities. Davies is booked to leave here for England by the Mariposa on March 8. In anticipation of his departure he has issued a long letter of triendly political counset to the public and the Government. He discriminates between revolution and annexation, strongly denouncing the latter. He insist that annexation is permanently

ter of friendly political counses to the public and the Government. He discriminates between revolution and annexation, strongly denouncing the latter. He histists that annexation is permanently defeated, and that the country is left with "no constitution, no legislature, no foundation for anything." He approves of a proposal to call a convention to make a new constitution, but insists that it can have no validity or permanence or public respect unless it is made by the Hawalian people who have votes under the constitution of isst, and such constitution must be permanent in intention, not looking to annexation.

It should be added that the previous report that a messenger from Sansome brought letters to Davies a month ago has been confirmed, and it is positively known that he delivered the letters to Davies. The movement of the Government, already reported, for a Constitutional Convention is actively proceeding. The Union party of the Hawalian Islands has been organized for active campaign work in support of the Government. A strong organization under the Union party was carried into action on February 27 in the first of the five districts of Honolulu at a meeting attended by a large gathering of leading residents. Similar meetings are to follow in the other districts.

At the regular session of the Councils March 1 the consideration of a proposed act to order a constitutional convention was postponed on account of the pressure of other business. It was also desired to confer further respecting its provisions with the Judges. There was also a probable willingness to defer action awaiting further word from transports of the first of the first of the first of the pressure of other business. It was also desired to confer further respecting its provisions with the Judges. There was also a probable willingness to defer action awaiting further word from transports of the first was also desired to confer further leading free the desired to confer further leading free for the pressure of other business. It was also des

# G. A. R. APPOINTMENTS.

Albany, March 10.-The following appointments as aides-de-camp in the G. A. R. Department staff are announced by Department-Commander John C. Shotts; Matt. H. Ellis, Yonkers; George W. Shotts; Matt. H. Ellis, Yonkers; George W. Robertson, Peekskill; Jacob W. Yakey, Utica; John W. Dearborn, Mount Vernon; Richard Warren, Port Byron; George W. Frith, Troy; John W. Mullens, Albany; Alexander Williams, Dunkirk; Wilbur F. Leet, Oneida; Joseph H. Barker, Peter Dodge, Edward G. Tuckermann, Jacob Hess and Ado, on Edward G. H. H. Terwilgar, town; H. E. Allen, Springwater; H. H. Terwilgar, town; H. E. Allen, Springwater; H. H. Terwilgar, Chum, Canajoharle; Ira A. Travis, Kingston, and C. H. Everna, Sing. Sing.

Rio Janeiro, March 10.-The entire fleet of vessels which were purchased by the Brazilian Government to replace the warships seized by Admirals Mello and Da Gama have arrived outside the har-bor. It is expected that their arrival will result in decisive action to-morrow, which will bring hostilitess to a close. Whether the termination of the revolution will be brought about by a naval battle, a compromise, or an unconditional surrender will doubtless be known within twenty-four hours. The Government fleet consists of the dynamite cruiser Nietheroy, the Pirating, America, Rahia and Tiradentes and five torpedo-beats purchased in Germany.

Germany. According to official statements, the march of the insurgents upon Sao Paulo has not been successful. The State of Sao Paulo is abundantly able to keep out the insurgents without any outside assistance. A rebel force would be equally unable to cross the frontier of Sao Paulo from Rio Grande do Sul, so that the danger of an insurgent invasion is made remote indeed. Rio Janeiro, Pernambuco, Santa Catarina, Sao Paulo and Parana are now the only States under martial law. law.
The Presidential decree issued February 28 sets forth that only orimes committed in connection with the rebellion will be tried by courts marifal.

## THE NATALIE'S CREW SHOT.

GENERAL MANIGAT'S STEAM YACHT HAD BEEN CAPTURED BY THE HAYTIANS.

PRESIDENT HYPPOLITE ORDERED THE WHOLE-SALE EXECUTION-THE VESSEL'S CARGO OF

ARMS AND AMMUNITION LANDED IN A HAYTIAN PORT.

(Copyright, 1894; By The United Press) Kingston, Jamaica, March 10.-The steam uary 19 with arms and ammunition to be used by General Manigat in an attempt to overthrow President Hyppolite of Haytl, has been captured by the Haytians and taken to a Haytian port. Her cargo has been landed and her entire crew have been shot by order of President Hyp-

speakers inaudible. Mr. Willis has manifested much cordinlity toward Hawalian Ministers, the other day meeting President Dole and strolling with him to the President's office for half an hour's chat.

refused to so on board the yacht, fearing that the captain was planning to sell him into the hands of the Haytian Government.

The Natalia was suspected of being engaged in violation of litritan neutrality laws and was searched, but nothing was discovered to justify seture, and she was not held. She sailed on Frituary 9, and the same night ran aground on Egg tsiand Reef, from which she was helped off by local wreckers. A few days later the Natalia was discovered by a passing vessel and sred off fortune Island, about 60 miles north of Hayti, and a Haytian gunboat was also anchored in close proximity to her. Subsequently it was learned that President Hyppolite had expressed his determination that the Natalie's earge of a few enemies, and had given diately by the gunboat.

The Natalie was of only twenty-nine tons burden.
It is said that she was commanded by Antoine Salini, who has been identified for years with the enemies of the Haytian Republic.

Washington, March 10.-Secretary Herbert to-day had a dispatch from Admiral Benham, at Rio, reernment, except that during the period of Minister garding the condition of Assistant Paymaster George

# A MYSTERIOUS EXPLOSION.

MANY WINDOWS SHATTERED IN PARK-ST.-THE POLICE SEARCHING FOR SOME EVI-DENCES OF A BOMB.

A loud explosion was heard last evening at No. 95 Park-st., which is eccupied on the first floor as a barroom by Angelina Defie, and contains the living rooms of many Italians on the three other floors. The heavy plate glass windows in Deflo's place were blown to atoms, the bar and fixtures were partially wrecked, but, singularly enough, nobody there or in the neighbor-

larly enough, nobody there or in the neighborhood was injured. All the glass in the windows and doors of the buildings adjoining on both sides were shattered, and the same fate attended the buildings across the street. The sidewalk in front of Defio's was badly cracked.

The explosion was heard by Sergeant Bell, at the Oak stret police station, and by many others nearly as far away. A search was begun with the aid of lanterns, candles, lamps, and fire-brands for some evidence of the cause of the explosion, but no traces of any portion of a bomb could be found.

found.

Policeman Brady, of the Eldridge Street Police,
who was on this beat, said that nobody could
be found who knew anything about the cause
of the explosion. Deflo said he had no enemies of the explosion. Deflo said he had no enemies and could not imagine why anyone should wish to wreck his place. Great excitement prevailed in that neighborhood for more than an hour after the explosion, thousands of Italians, Greeks, Poles and Hebrews congregating there. The poles are the properties of the poles of

ANOTHER MUNICIPAL REFORM MEETING. Philadelphia, March 16.-Another conference upon the subject of municipal government will be held in this city on March 16, under the auspices of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, american Academy of Pontical and Social Science, and will confine its discussions to specific problems. The opening paper will be read by E. L. Godkin. He will be followed by Dr. Spahr, Editor of "The Outlook"; Charles J. Bonaparts, of Baltimore; the Rev. Leighton Williams, of New-York, and others.

# OGDENSBURG IN A QUANDARY.

Ogdensburg, N. Y., March 10.—This morning the Board of Supervisors of St. Lawrence County, by a vote of 19 to 9, refused to allow the town of Oswegatchie permission to borrow \$55,000 to build a bridge across the Oswegatchie River, in the city of Ordensburg, The Oswegatchie River, in the city bridge across the Oswesatchie River, in the city of Ogdensburg. The present bridge has been condemned, and the people here are in a quandary over the result. The reason for this refusal of the board the result of the new law the county would be is that under the new law the county would be compelled to pay to the town of Oswesatchie a sum compelled to pay to the town of Oswesatchie a sum to penditure exceeded one-sixth of 1 per cent of what penditure exceeded one-sixth of 1 per cent of what the board regards as unjust, and it refuses to pass any more bridge bills until the law has been repealed. Five or six other bills involving smaller pealed. Five or six other bills involving smaller amounts were defeated. The bridge here is the most important in the county. It is in the centre of the city, and the teams crossing average 3,000 daily.

### TO HONOR GENERAL NEAL DOW. The ninetieth birthday of General Neal Dow will

be celebrated by temperance people on the afternoon of March 18 in the Music Hall, Fifty-seventh-st, and of March 18 in the Music Hall, Fifty-seventh-st, and Seventh-ave. The American Temperance Union has charge of the arrangements. It is expected that the following will deliver addresses: The Rev. Drs. Theodore L. Cuyler and R. S. MacArthur, ex-Judge Noah Davis, Professor Samuel Dickie, the Rev. Drs. James R. Day, Henry A. Stinson and B. R. Tyler, Mrs. Mary T. Burt, Thomas L. James and Dr. D. H. Mann.

TO DINE ON ST. PATRICK'S DAY. The St. Patrick's Club, of this city, will have its cleventh annual dinner at the Hotel Brunswick on next Saturday evening at 7 o'clock.

The Friends of Ireland will have their annual celebration and dinner at Rogers's restaurant, No. 6 Park Place, at 7:20 o'clock on the same evening.

LEHIGH VALLEY R. R. NEW SCHEDULE. Beginning on Monday, March 12, the Lehigh Valley Railroad dining-car on the 8:20 a. m. train will run between Easton and Wilkesbarre, as heretofore. The 4:10 p. m. City and Wilkesbarre, as heretofore. The 4:10 p. m. train will carry a Pullman buffet parlor-car between New-York and Wilkesbarre.

SPIRACY AGAINST OTTO KEMPNER-GEN-ERAL COLLIS TELLS HIS EXPERIENCE -HOW JAMES S. LEHMAIER AND AN-OTHER WATCHER WERE ARRESTED AND A POLLING PLACE LEFT

AT THE MERCY OF THE

The testimony given yesterday before the Senate Committee appointed to investigate the Police Department of this city would of itself justify legislation to stop police activity at the polls. The witnesses, several of whom were well-known citizens, gave descriptions of utterly shameless interference with the rights of voters, or of failures to protect citizens and the ballot-box which were even worse. The policemen whose sins of omission or commission were detailed, seemed to be entirely under the influence of the Tammany Hall captain of the election district in which he was stationed. If the Tammany man said: "Arrest that man," he was arrested, be he guilty or innocent. If a Republican lodged a proper complaint against a violator of the law he was laughed at. In short, the police, in the

Tammany Hall. The witnesses told of occurrences in various parts of the city, thus showing that the evil was not confined to any neighborhood. The infractions of the law at which policemen connived were most numerous and brazen on Cherry Hill, but they occurred in Harlem and the "brown- had been ordered to take it away. yacht Natalie, which was purchased in New- stone district" as well. In one instance all the York and which sailed from Savannah on Jan- police of an Assembly district seemed to have been leagued against the Independent Democratic

instances described, were merely an auxiliary to

### FIGHTING OTTO KEMPNER.

It would not be easy to say what testimony was most interesting and important. The first part of the session was devoted to the state of affairs in the VIIth Assembly District, in which, at the last election. Tammany bent its worst endeavors to defeat Otto Kempner. That candidate was the first witness and he told how the police had compelled storekeepers and liquor sellers throughout the district to remove his lithographs from | dent Brynes: their windows. Mr. Kempner had no personal

their windows. Mr. Kempner had no personal knowledge of the threats employed, but heard of them through the merchants to whom they had been made.

One of these men testified. The ward man had ordered him to remove the particular lithograph. He had done so, and with it five others. The detective wanted him to replace the five, but that was going too far, and the merchant refused to obey in this. The police captain, said the ward man, wanted to have the Kempner lithograph taken down. De Lancey Nicoll asked why the witness, a wine merchant, should care about what the police captain wished. The effontery of the question astounded every New-Yorker in the room. They knew, as did Mr. Nicoll himself, just what it meant to offend a police captain.

A POINT AGAINST MR. NICOLL. graph taken down. De Lancey Nicoli asked why the witness, a wine merchant, should care about what the police captain wished. The effrontery of the question astounded every New-Yorker in the room. They knew, as did Mr. Nicoli himself, just what it meant to offend a police captain.

A POINT AGAINST MR. NICOLL

General Charles H. T. Collis told again the story of his adventures in the Cherry Hill voting place in 1892; how the police had put him out of the room; how Inspector Williams got him back in again, and how forty-one able-bodied men were accompanied to their booths by "heel-W. Simpson, of the Detroit, who, some time ago, ers," on the ground that the voters were physical against the detectives at the Central Office, and he was shot in the leg by the discharge of his pistol, cally unable to prepare their ballots. It was becaught out that the three election officers there, who were indicted soon after the election, have never been tried. Mr. Nicoli passed some uncomfortable minutes in this part of the hearing. He was District-Attorney when the men were indicted, and for a year afterward, but had never placed them on trial. This neglect was especially flagrant in view of the law which

directs that election cases must be tried speedily.

James S. Lehmaier, the well-known Republican lawyer, a member of the Committee of Thirty, also told a graphic story of the arrest of himself and another Republican watcher at the nimself and another Republican watcher at the last election. Before he was taken into custody Mr. Lehmaier, although armed with a watcher's certificate, was thrown out of the polling place on his back. He and his companion were dragged to a police station and kept there an hour before they were admitted to ball; so there was not a single watcher left in the place to protect the interests of the Republican party. Other testimony given was equally significant. Senator Lexow, chairman of the committee, said that he had at list received the letter which John W. Goff sent him on Wednesday. In this Mr. Goff tells the terms on which he will act with Mr. Sutherland as counsel to the comh Mr. Sutherland as counsel to the com-tee. Senator Lexow would not let reporters the letter. Yesterday, Henry Grasse aided Sutherland in preparing and presenting the

vidence.
The committee will meet again in the room of Part III of the Court of Common Pleas next Friday morning.

# THE FACTS AS BROUGHT OUT.

TESTIMONY ELICITED BY MR. SUTHER-LAND AND THE MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE.

A STRONG PRESENTMENT AGAINST THE PO-LICE-THEY SEEMED TO BE AT THE POLLS ONLY TO AID TAMMANY FRAUD-NARRATIONS OF EYE

WITNESSES. An early arrival in the courtroom yesterday morning was the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, president of the Society for the Prevention of Crime. Frank Moss, counsel of the society, was also there. They sat at the counsel table with W. A. Sutherland and De Lancey Nicoll. General C. H. T. Collis sat near by with John Sabine Smith, former chairman of the Republican County Committee. When the hearing began, at 10:50 o'clock, four members of the committee were present. They were Sen-ators Lexow, O'Connor, Robertson and Bradley, Senator Cantor was a little tardy, Senator Pound,

who had been present on Friday, was absent, and so was Senator Saxton. It was a few minutes before II a. m. when the chairman, Senator Lexow, rapped for order and inquired if the counsel were ready to proceed. Mr Sutherland called Otto Kempner as the first witness. The ex-Assemblyman said he lived at No. 82 Second-ave., in the VIIth Assembly District, and had represented that district in the Assembly one term. He was a candidate for re-election in the district last fall. There were three or four other candidates. The regular Republican candidate received about 1,900 votes. The regular Democratic candidate received about 4,000 votes. Mr. Kempner said he received 3,275 votes. He ran on an indepen dent nomination, he said. In the previous election he had been the regular Tammany Hall candidate.

INTERRUPTED BY MR. NICOLL. Mr. Sutherland told him to go on and tell the committee about the police interference with his canvass at the election last fall, and Mr. Kempner had got as far as to say that the police had gone through the district, going from store to store, when he was interrupted by an objection from Mr. Nicoll. There was a wrangle, lasting several minutes, regarding the admission of any statements as to actions by the police which Mr. Kempner had not personally witnessed. Mr. Sutherland said that he wished Mr. Kempner to give facts to which his attention had been called and which he had subsequently verified, as other witnesses would be called to support that part of his testimony. Mr. Nicoll contended that the committee could not base any report upon hearsay testimony. Chairman Lexow said the members of the committee could decide for themselves what was proper testimony to be con

sidered, but they wanted to get at the facts and they were not bound by the ordinary rules of evie. He ruled that Mr. Kempner might proceed Senator Cantor declared that the chairman could not properly make such a ruling without conferring with other members of the committee, but Mr. Lexow said the ruling would stand unless the other members of the committee voted against it. As Mr. Nicoli continued to make objections, he was told by the chairman that he would not be permitted to obstruct the progress of the investigation, and he

Mr. Kempner then said that the police went from place to place in the district and ordered the proprietors of stores to take down the lithographs anuncing his meetings. The lithographs with his picture had been displayed in the show windows facing the streets. The taking down of the pictures caused misunderstanding. Friends had come to him and asked if he had withdrawn from the race.

There was a meeting of Mr. Kempner's adherents on the evening of November 5, and the action of the police in ordering the removal of his pictures was denounced. It was believed to be time for action, and Mr. Kempner yesterday described what he did on the following morning.

### ORDERED DOWN BY THE DETECTIVES.

"I determined to go through the district and make an investigation," he said, "and I had hardly got around the corner from my house when I saw two men in plain clothes, whom I recognized and knew as policemen, coming out of Frank Scavetta's barber-shop, at No. 317 Fifth-st. Suspecting what the detectives had been in the shop for, I immediately entered the place and saw the barber with one of my lithographs in his hand. He had just removed it from the show-window of his shop. I asked why he had taken down the picture, and he said the detectives had ordered him to take it down. I ran out of the shop, intending to follow the detectives and catch them at their work. As I was passing the butter and egg store at No. 465 Fifth-st, I saw one of my lithographs disappearing from the showvindow. The detectives came out of the store then, and we faced each other on the sidewalk. I looked at them and they looked at me. They went into another store. I entered the butter and egg store and asked the proprietor why he had take away the lithograph in the window. He said he

"I went to Police Headquarters and made a complaint to Superintendent Byrnes. He ordered an investigation and sent for the captain of the precinct. That captain was only a passive captain. The real active captain was the Tammany district leader. Superintendent Byrnes instructed the police captain as to his duties and asked me to make a written complaint. I did write a letter later." Q .- Who was the police captain? A .- His name

is Doherty. Q.-Who was the active captain? A.-Senator George F. Roesch, the Tammany leader in the dis-

Mr. Kempner was directed to read the following letter of complaint which he sent to Superinten-

November 6, 1893.

## A LETTER FROM MR. KEMPNER.

Superintendent Byrnes sent for the detectives mentioned in the complaint, Mr. Kempner said, and they denied in his presence that they had been of the interference charged. After the election, Mr. Kempner said, he came to the conclusion that it would be a farce to press the charge sent the following letter to the Superintendent:

In reference to the charges brought by me against Ward Detectives Hock and Mallon, permit me to say that since you have no authority to try and punish them yourself, I do not feel warranted in proceeding further in the matter. A trial before the Police Board would be a perfect farce. Those two men had undoubtedly received orders from a power outside the Police Department. The same power can not only shield them from the consequences of their acts, but also reward them for their transgressions with promotion. They brazenly lied to you when they denied my accusations, but as they are assured of protection from a higher power, they need not fear or respect their Superintendent. So long as our municipal departments are run by Boss Croker they will be regarded as adjuncts of a political organization and will be used to perpetuate its power. A police commission controlled by such influence is incapable of rendering Justice.

O.—What answer was made to that letter? A.—No November 9, 1893,

Q.-What answer was made to that letter? A.-No answer was sent to me. I want to say that the detectives went to the different stores after policemen in uniform had made the rounds. On the afternoon of the outrage I directed the secretary of our organization to make an investigation, and he saw the policemen going from store to store. Mr. Nicoli made a motion to have the testimony

of Mr. Kempner, so far as it was hearsay testi-mony, expunged from the record, but the motion In reply to questions by Mr. Nicoll Mr. Kempner

said he had not seen any of his pletures taken out of the windows by policemen, but he was satisfied i that the pictures were removed by the order of the police. About 1,500 of the lithographs were printed, and they were all displayed in windows in the district until the police had them removed. Q .- So you thought you would have your hand-

some face shown in the shop windows? A .- I was not so sure that it was handsome, but the face of the other man was so much uglier. Q .- Had you any right to put the pictures in the A .- They were placed there by my

Q.-It was optional with the proprietors of the stores to keep them there or remove them? A .- Yes. Q.-If they changed their minds about keeping them in the windows they had the right to take them down? A .- There was no law to prevent it. Q .- They had a right to change their attitude? A -I don't know of a single case where there was

a voluntary change. HE TRIED TO "MAKE IT HOT." Q .- You were making a hot canvass in the district? A .- I try to make it hot as a rule, Q.-When you ran on the Tammany ticket you made it hot for the opposition? A .- Yes. Q.-And when you ran on the opposition you made it hot for Tammany? A .- Yes.

Q.-When did you begin to take an active terest in politics in the district? A .- As soon as began to take an interest in anything there. Mr. Nicoll said that must have been at a very early day, and by other questions he drew from the witness the statement that he had not joined any political organization until shortly before he nominated on the Tammany ticket for As

semblyman in the district. Q .- Are you the author of several recently pub lished articles attacking the present Democratic organization in the district? A .- I am.

Q .- And you are trying to overthrow the present political organization? A.-I am, decidedly. Q.-Are you a member of the independent organization started by Judge Steckler? A .- No; I am

not a member. Q .- Are you with the Grace-Fairchild combination? A.-I belong to the regular State Democracy.

Mr. Sutherland said he thought Mr. Nicoli had about reached the limit of inquiry on that point, and Mr. Lexow said the committeemen had heard enough to satisfy them as to the political bias of the witness. Mr. Nicoll then wanted Mr. Kempner to tell his views regarding the question of a bi-partisan Police Board, but the chairman said the committee did not care to hear any opinions on that question. Facts were what the committee wanted. If Mr. Nicoll were permitted to submit opinions he might

summon a million witnesses.
"I might, of course," Mr. Nicoll retorted, "but I wouldn't. I would call only a few, say ten or a dozen such men as Dr. Parkhurst and Mr. Kempner, who have given some study to the subject."

IN THE WINDOWS FOR SEVERAL DAYS, Senator O'Connor drew from the witness the statement that his lithographs had been kept in the windows of many shops in the VIIth Assembly Dis-

Continued on Fifth Page.

THE NEWS OF LONDON.

# ROSEBERY'S CABINET-MAKING

GENEROUS CONDUCT OF SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT.

MR. MORLEY TO REMAIN IN DUBLIN-MR. MAD-JORIBANKS'S DESERVED HONORS-IMPERIALISM AND LITTLE ENGLAND POLICIES-SOCIAL

> REFORMS - THE OPPOSITION - MR. LABOUCHERE-THE IRISH AND THE MINISTRY.

(BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.)

(Copyright; 1894: By The Tribune Association.)

London, March 10 .- It was just a week ago today that Mr. Gladstone resigned, that the Queen offered Lord Rosebery the post of Prime Minister, and that Lord Rosebery accepted the post and undertook the reconstruction of the Cabinet. Today his task is complete. The changes in the Ministry are few. The Cabinet remains as nearly as possible what it was under Mr. Gladstone. But the fewness of the changes is no measure of the difficulties of the operation. Cabinet-making is a delicate business in the best of times. It is most delicate of all when upon the composition of a Ministry depends the consolidation of a loosely organized party, and when the retiring Prime Minister has left behind him a legacy of incomplete legislation, a chaos of conflicting policies, an unstable and narrow majority in the House of Commons, and a general belief that the

majority in the House is not supported by a ma-

Such was the situation which Lord Rosebery

fority in the country.

had to face. He had to face other embarrassments of a more personal, kind. He was met on the threshold with the menace of a cabal among his colleagues and with an open mutiny among one section of the Radicals. Sir William Harcourt has behaved so honorably and with such generous loyalty that it is only fair to suppose that the use which the discontented made of his name was unauthorized. He had, however, undoubted claims upon the party, and he had the support of the extremists, who proclaimed from the housetops that they would never be led nor suffer the party to be led by a peer. This of itself was fatal to Sir William's chances. No party would stand the dictation of an insignificant minority. There remained the question whether he would sink personal feelings and serve under Lord Rosebery. The two men are personal friends, but they were rivals, and their political views are very far apart. They represent two hostile and irreconcilable, and continually conflicting, conceptions of government, Lord Rosebery is at the head of the Imperialists. Sir William Harcourt is at the head of the Little Englanders, one of the few surviving Cobdenites, whose policy would ultimately reduce England to a commercial expression.

Both found it possible to serve under Mr. Gladstone. They now find it possible to unite again in a common task for common purposes. Sir William remains Chancellor of the Exchequer and becomes Leader of the House of Commons. He is a capable Minister of Finence and a consummate parliamentary chief. They are great posts, even if not commensure ambition justified by long and distinguished service. Moreover, he will, as Leader of the Commons, have a free hand in many critical emergencies, and necessarily at all times a great degree of independence. The House of Commons cannot be led from outside. Sir William may think the Queen ought to have sent for him, but he has a mind open to the value of facts, and he reflected that she did in fact send for Lord Rosebery, that he had accepted her commission that the country had approved her choice, and that it was a grave responsibility to prevent the forming of an administration under a leader to whom the Liberal party had joyfully intrusted its fortunes. He accepted the position.

When that was settled the worst was over-Lord Rosebery's Cabinet-making, nevertheless. lasted seven full days. It began on the Saturday, continued on Sunday, a fact on which remarks might be made in Scotland, and consumed the remainder of the week. The important changes are those which his own promotion made necessary. He relinquishes the Foreign Office to Lord Kimberley, undoubtedly with regret. The Foreign Office work is dear to Lord Rosebery, and he is dear to the Foreign Office. Lord Kimberley has little experience of diplomacy, but a flexible mind and a power of mastering new duties. Lord Rosebery retains a general supervision over Foreign Affairs.

Lord Kimberley is replaced at the India Office by Mr. Fowler, of Wolverhampton, whose knowledge of India is perhaps considerably less than Lord Kimberley's of the Foreign Office, but he is a hard-working Minister, with some of that familiarity with finance which is much wanted at the moment in an Indian Secretary of State. He had learned the work of the Local Government Board, which is complicated, and had piloted the Parish Councils bill through the House of Commons with as much success perhaps as was possible in the circumstances. To him succeeds Mr. Shaw-Lefevre in the Presidency of that Board, another painstaking man, with less force of character and less aptitude for House of Commons work than Mr. Fowler, albeit Mr. Gladstone once pronounced him an enlightened member of Parliament. Mr. Herbert Gladstone becomes First Commissioner of Works, instead of Mr. Shaw-Lefevre, but without a seat in the Cabinet. He has the primary advantage of being his father's son, has done well in the administrative part of his work as Under Secretary at the Home Office, has more talent than soundness of judgment or political sagacity, and will occupy an office where he cannot possibly do much harm.

Two other changes are to be mentioned. Lord Rosebery becomes not only First Lord of the Treasury, but Lord President of the Council, a place of precedence which Lord Kimberley has to renounce. It is useful to the Prime Minister. who as Prime Minister has no social precedence whatever. Mr. Gladstone contented himself with the office of Lord Privy Seal, which has a value similar to that of Lord President, but less exalted, and he could not well hold this last because by custom it is conferred on a peer.

The new Lord Privy Seal is Lord Tweedmouth, better known as Mr. Edward Marjoribanks, chief Liberal whip, and probably the best executive officer any party ever had. To him more than to any other man belongs the credit of keeping the party together during all that long and difficult session which came to an end last Monday. To him belongs the credit of the discipline that was maintained, and of the majorities, which but for him would certainly on several critical occasions have been turned into minorities. To him Lord Rosebery looked for similar service in the coming session where his energy, tact, suavity, diplomatic gifts and universal popularity would have been more necessary perhaps than ever. The sudden death of his father removed him to the House of Lords, and the services which he can no longer render are rewarded with the high dignity of Lord Privy Seal and a seat

This exhausts the list of Cabinet changes, but some of the changes which have not been made are extremely significant. Most significant of all is Mr. John Morley's decision to remain Chief Secretary for Ireland. He was offered a great

Continued on Third Page.